

PETRUNYAK, V.; DEKHTYAREVA, K.

Experience in the processing of unrefined cane sugar in the  
Odessa Sugar Refinery. Sakh.prom. 37 no.11:36-39 N '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)  
1. Odesskiy rafinadnyy zavod (for Petrunyak). 2. Ukrainskiy gosu-  
darstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy sakharnoy  
promyshlennosti (for Dekhtyareva).

KORTUSOV, M.P.; KUZOVATOV, N.I.; DEKHTYAREVA, L.V.

Alkali intrusion rocks in the Udarnyy mine region. Mat., po  
geol. Zap. Sib. no. 64:201-215 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AT4039429

S/2879/64/000/000/0301/0308

AUTHOR: Vaynberg, D. V. (Kiev); Sinyavskiy, A. L. (Kiev); Dekhtyaryuk, Ye. S. (Kiev)

TITLE: Iteration algorithms and digital problems in the theory of plates and shells

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po teorii obolochek i plastin. 4th, Yerevan, 1962.  
Teoriya obolochek i plastin (Theory of plates and films); trudy\* konferentsii, 1964, 301-308

TOPIC TAGS: shell, plate, computer, digital computer, descent method, digital problem,  
iteration algorithm, programming, elasticity theory, Dirichlet problem

ABSTRACT: With the development of computer engineering, the way has been opened for new solutions to problems in the theory of elasticity. The construction of an algorithm for this purpose on an automatic digital computer, however, requires more than the knowledge of a method for solving the problem, capable of being carried out by man; it is necessary for additional logical steps to be carried out in order to attain complete formalization of all stages of the problem-solving process. In this article, the authors consider the construction of an algorithm for the digital solution of a large class of discrete equation systems in elasticity theory. The algorithm is designed to make an effective use of the

1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4039429

capabilities of modern automatic digital computers. Methods of solution are chosen so that the equations themselves undergo no transformations during the computation process. Each individual equation is not stored in the memory of the machine, but is automatically derived each time its use is required. From this point of view, iteration methods are the most suitable and most natural mode of operation with automatic digital computers. By this iteration method, a program has been developed which permits the handling, with no essential modifications, of an extensive class of problems differing in the type of equations, the configuration of the region, the character of the boundary conditions and other fundamental or initial parameters. The program makes an economical use of the internal memory of the machine, with input and output information presented in compact form. On the basis of a detailed structural study of the algorithm, the program has been broken down into blocks, each of which performs a specific function. A set, therefore, of these standardized blocks should facilitate the construction of a program for an entire cycle of related problems. The program given in the article is based on a class of iteration algorithms called descent methods. The essence of the method is explained in the article in geometrical language and is shown to be a method of conjugate gradients which is very effective in the solution of a number of problems. In the second section of the paper, the actual

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4039429

program itself is described. Its distinguishing feature is the fact that the structure of the equations, the form of the grid region and the type of boundary conditions do not form part of the program itself, but are fed into the machine in the form of basic information. The program was used to make torsion calculations for a group of shapes and for the solution of a Dirichlet problem for a 625-node grid. In addition, computations were made for a plate with a load in the form of a concentrated transverse force with a grid containing 100 nodes. Iteration calculations were carried out for a cylindrical panel and for several other related engineering problems. The algorithms and programs described in the article also apply to three-dimensional problems in elasticity theory and to nonlinear problems, where they are particularly effective. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 14May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, DP

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 000

Card . 3/3

L 27343-66 ENT(m)/T/IWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW/WB

ACC NR: AP6008631

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/006/0726/0728

AUTHORS: Chen, N. G.; Bocharov, V. A.; Fursov, P. F.; Shust, T. F.; Dektyareva,  
V. K.; Borozdina, R. R.; Yudina, S. M.

ORG: Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Factory - vtuz  
(Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zaved-vtuz)

TITLE: On the inhibition of corrosion of welded joints of carbon and stainless  
steels

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 726-728

TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, electrochemistry, carbon steel, anti-  
corrosion agent, corrosion, arc welding, corrosion inhibitor / 1Kh18N9T steel,  
St-3 steel, 1Kh8N9T steel, KKh-2 anticorrosion agent

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to check experimentally the effect-  
iveness of the agent KKh-2, described by N. G. Chen (Zh. prikl. khimii, 1964,  
37, 1958) as an inhibitor of corrosion in welded joints of carbon and stainless  
steels during the pickling process. The extent and nature of corrosion were  
determined metallographically. Polarization curves for the welds and for base

18 18 18 18 UDC: 620.193.41

1/3

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L 27343-66

ACC NR: AP6008631

metals in 20%  $H_2SO_4$  solution were also determined. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1).

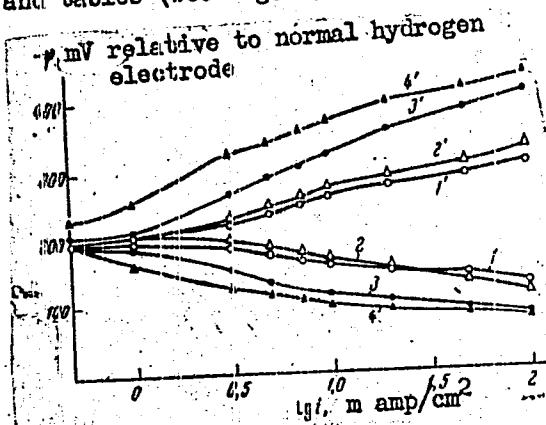


Fig. 1. Polarization curves for steel St-3, determined for the welding seam and base metal in 20%  $H_2SO_4$ . 1 - 1' welding seam (without KKh-2); 2 - 2' base metal (without KKh-2); 3 - 3' welding seam (with KKh-2); 4 - 4' base metal (with KKh-2).

L 27343-66

ACC NR: AP6008631

It was found that the addition of the inhibiting agent KKh-2 to the pickling solution inhibits the corrosion of carbon steel St-3 welds and completely prevents the corrosion of stainless steel 1Kh18N9T. It is suggested that the inhibiting action of the inhibitor KKh-2 is due to the presence of surface active agents in the latter. These agents prevent the adsorption of chloride ions on the surface of the metal and retard the rate of the cathodic and anodic processes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 13.11 / SUBM DATE: 14Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 3/3 PP

DEKIN, B.G., inzh.

Load conditions on the electric steering gear drive of "Andizhan"  
["Indigent"]-type ships. Bul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. tekhn. upr.  
Min. mor. flota 7 no.12:16-23 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

DEKIN, M. I., teknik

Using nonconditioned voltage stabilizer tubes as low power signal  
lamps. Energetik 8 no.4;27-28 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Electric lamps)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3

DEKIN, N.I., tekhnik

Hole for checking and oiling in the damper of a VM-133 coutout.  
Energetik 8 no. 12:23 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Electric cutouts)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3"

DEKLEVA, A.

DEKLEVA, A.; Likar, M. Electron microphotographs of the virus of epidemic meningoencephalitis. In English. p. 99

Vol. 2, May 1955

REPORTS

SCIENCE

Ljubljana

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

DEKLEVA, Alenka; LIKAR, Miha

Isolation and electron microscopy of meningoencephalitis virus  
in Slovenia. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:237-239 1955.

1. Institut Jozefa Stefana Sazu v Ljubljani-predstojnik prof.  
Dr. A. Peterlin virusni laboratorij mikrobiolskega instituta  
med. fakult. v Ljubljani-predst. Prof. Dr. M. Valentincic.  
(VIRUSES,

meningoencephalitis, isolation & electron microscopy  
identification, method (S1))  
(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON,

of meningoencephalitis virus isolated from brain of  
dead patient (S1))  
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, bacteriol.

virus isolation from brain of dead patient & electron  
microscopy identification (S1))

*DEKLEVA; J.*

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations  
Methods of Measurement and Investigation.

C-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 259

Author : Dekleva, J.

Inst : -

Title : Metallic High Frequency Mass Spectrometer of the Bennett  
Type.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1953, 1, 35-44

Abstract : Description of the theory and the construction of a high  
frequency Bennett-type mass spectrometer. The energy in-  
crement of an ion passing through the high frequency set-  
up depends on two variables -- the flight angle  $\theta$  and the  
dimensionless variable  $a = s \omega / v$ , where  $s$  is the distance  
between the grids,  $\omega$  the circular frequency of the high  
frequency field, and  $v$  the ion velocity. The plot of the  
function of the energy increment vs.  $\theta$  and  $a$  is represen-  
ted in the form of a three-dimensional graph. The

Card 1/2

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**YUGO .**

An all-metal alternating current operated radiofrequency mass spectrometer. J. Drkleva (Inst. Phys. "J. Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia) *Vestn. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Tekhn. Kafedra, Relyasika*, 1, 73-4 (1953) (in English).—Bennett's mass spectrometer (*C.R.*, 24, 7695d) fitted with an elec. circuit similar to Townsend's (*Rev. Sci. Inst.*, 23, 538 (1952)) was modified. A metal envelope was used instead of glass. Nier's ion source was made wider to obtain higher ion currents, and covered with a metal grid to prevent penetration of the accelerating elec. field into the source. The spaces between the radiofrequency stages were shielded by perforated Ni cylinders and connected to both adjoining grids to prevent distortion of the ion paths. *J. Physic.*

DEKLEVA, J.; FURMAN, V.; VRSCAJ, V.

Nier's metallic mass spectrometer, p. 2. ELEKTROTEHNISKI VESTNIK.  
(Institut za elektrsko gospodarstvo, Fakulteta za elektrotehniko in  
Institut za elektrosvetve) Ljubljana. Vol. 23, no. 11/12, 1955.

So. East European Accessions List      Vol. 5, No. 9      September, 1956

Some design data of a nonmagnetic radio-frequency mass spectrometer by I. V. Slobtseva and M. N. Ribak (Inst. of Elec. Eng., Lublin, Poland). Rep. Ser. 28.

365-8 (1957), cf. Peterlin, C.A. 49, 12144. - Exptl. results are presented for the energy gain in the 1-, 2-, and 3-stage 7-5 cycles radio-frequency system and for the values of the half-width and the current efficiency (resolving power and sensitivity) as functions of the retarding potential or accelerating power. The accelerating power was dependent on the distance between the slits, and the values found, for the original app. (with no retarding barrier) indicated the linear dependence of the current efficiency on the peak width, while with the modified app. (with deflecting field) this dependency was cubic. The measurements indicated that the current efficiency of the modified instrument was better.

R. A. H.

Book  
avg

DEKLEVA, Janez

Stability of the pumps with the Penning electric discharge.  
Nova prozv 13 no.1:33-35 '62.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3

DEKLEVA, Janez

Vacuum in accelerators. Nova prozv 13 no.1:64-66 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3"

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Technology and Power

c-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 10271

Author : Dekleva N., Perman I.

Inst : -

Title : Corrosion Behavior of Resistant Metals in Uranium Sulphate Solution

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1957, 4, 157-163

Abstract : The authors report corrosion tests in acid solutions of uranium sulphate of five noble metals (Ru, Ti, Pt, Ta, and Au) at 100°C and atmospheric pressure, and also at 200°C and a pressure of 1.6 atmos. It is observed that out of the five above metals the most stable under these conditions are Ta and Ru; Ti becomes quite resistant only by formation of a surface oxide film, which protects it against further dissolution. Gold and platinum cannot be used, in view of their continuous weak dissolution. For all five metals an investigation was made of the time dependence of the rate of dissolution. A summary table is

Card : 1/2

Ljubo, Lubomir, dr.; DULEVA, Nikola, dr.

In a case of severe thoraco-abdominal injury, Vojnosanit.  
pregl. 21 no. 98571-573 S 162

i. Gradska bolnica, Zemun, Hirurško odjeljenje.

DEKLEVA, Nikola, dr.

Isolated injury to the talus in reference to its vascularization.  
Vojnosanit. pregl. 22 no.9:548-550 S '65.

1. Gradska bolnica u Zemunu, Hirurško odeljenje.

DEKLEVA, V.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

The cleansing of waste water. p. 150, Nova Proizvodnja, Vol. 2, no. 2/4, August 1951.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress,  
Vol. 2, No. 3, March 1953. UNCLASSIFIED.

DEKLEVA - LIKAR A.

*Zolay*

Paper chromatography of amino acids and peptides with  
ethyl alcohol. D. Leber and A. Dekleva-Likar. "J.  
Stefan" Inst. Repis. (Ljubljana) 4, 181-4 (1957). An aq.  
soln. of LiOH (15% EtOH) is recommended as solvent for  
the sepn. and identification of amino acids and peptides.  
The procedure is rapid and the resulting chromatograms are  
relatively short. Lore L. Holmes

*J.D.*

DEKLEVA-LIKAR, Alenka

A contribution to the knowledge of the construction of erythrocytes  
and the problem of hemolysis. Biol vest 9:25-29 '61.

1. Anatomski institut Medicinske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani.

DEKO, Zenon, Mgr. inz.; AKSAMIT, Ireneusz, Mgr. inz.; JANSON, Zdzislaw, Mgr inz.

Automatic voltage regulator for large alternators, Biuletyn. Energetyka Pol 15 no.7:1-5 Jl '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Zaklad Badan i Pomiarow, Dzial Elektryczny.

(Dynamics) (Automatic control)

DEKO, Zenon, mgr inż.; KUSZKE, Hubert, mgr inż.

Automatic constant-voltage controlling device for electrostatic precipitators. Energetyka Pol 17 no.11, Suppl.: Energopomiar 9 no.6:37-42 N '63.

1. Pion Elektryczny, Zakład Badań i Pomiarów, Warszawa.

41463

16 NOV

S/044/62/000/009/062/069  
AC60/A000AUTHORS: Zhili<sup>1</sup>, I.K., Dekol'n, P.A.

TITLE: On the stability of forced oscillations in nonlinear automatic control systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 9, 1962, 46, abstract 9V244 K  
("Mezhdunar. federatsiya po avtomat. upr. 1-y Mezhdunar. kongress  
po avtomat. upr.", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 12 pp, ill.)

TEXT: In investigating forced oscillations of a system by the method of harmonic balancing, it is proposed that the following equation be analyzed graphically:

$$F = AN(A) \left| \frac{1}{N(A)} + L(j\omega) \right|, \quad (1)$$

where F is the amplitude of the perturbing input quantity, A is the amplitude of the forced oscillations, N(A) is the equivalent amplification factor of the nonlinear element, L(j $\omega$ ) is the phase-amplitude characteristic, instead of

Card 1/2

On the stability of forced oscillations in ....

S/044/62/000/009/062/069  
A060/A000

analyzing the equation  $F = A |1 + N(A)L(j\omega)|$ ,  
in which the product  $N(A)L(j\omega)$  is complicated, particularly in the presence  
of hysteresis (in that case  $N(A)$  is complex). It is indicated that in the pre-  
sence of hysteresis in the nonlinear element the unstable forced oscillations  
correspond to the branch of the amplitude characteristic enclosed between the  
points at which their tangent is vertical. In the absence of hysteresis ampli-  
tude, jumps may be observed at a frequency  $\omega$  only in the case that the point  
 $U(\omega), V(\omega)$  lies inside the circumscribing family of circles

$$U^2 + V^2 + \frac{N + (N + AN^*)}{N(N + AN^*)} U + \frac{1}{N(N + AN)} = 0, \quad (3)$$

where  $U$  and  $V$  are the real and imaginary parts of  $L(j\omega)$ .

V.S. Vatolin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOVALEV, N.D., prof.; ATROSHENKO, M.D., dots.; DEKONNOR, A.V., dots.;  
LITVINENKO, A.N., dots.; OZEROV, V.N., red.; CHEZHENSKIY,  
A.D., red.; GONCHAROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn.

[Fundamentals of farming and plant growing] Osnovy zemledeliia  
i rastenievodstva. [By] N.D.Kovalev i dr. Moskva, Sel'khoziz-  
dat, 1963. 566 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)

S/137/62/000/008/037/065  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Spasov, Al. V., Dekov, Il. D.

TITLE: The effect of pressure upon the aging of aluminum-zinc alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 3<sup>4</sup>, abstract 81210  
("Godishnik Sofiysk. un-t, Fiz.-matem. fak.", 1959 - 1960 (1961),  
v. 54, no. 3, 75 - 93, Bulgarian; summary in German)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of 10 t/cm<sup>2</sup> pressure upon aging of  
an Al-Zn alloy containing 30% Zn. The investigations were made in three direc-  
tions, namely to determine 1) the effect of pressure upon natural and artificial  
aging at 100, 150, 200 and 250°C; 2) the effect of pressure upon the formation  
of zones in artificial aging at 100 and 150°C and zone growth when there is no  
pressure; 3) the effect of pressure upon the growth of zones obtained without  
pressure. It was found that in natural aging the hardness changes insignifi-  
cantly with time; in artificial aging hardness decreases with time. The hard-  
ness of specimens, aging under pressure, is below the hardness of specimens  
aging without pressure. Thus, pressure inhibits the aging process in Al-Zn alloys.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] V. Srednogorska

Card 1/1

Dekov, Lyudmil Ignatov

Bulgaria/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation  
Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 635;2

Author: Dekov, Lyudmil Ignatov; Tsakov, Dimit"r

Institution: None

Title: Preparation of Natural Dessert Wine from the Gymza Variety Without  
Alcohol Addition

Original

Periodical: Poluchavane na yestestveno dessertno vino ot sorta G"mza bez pribavyane  
na spirt. Lozarstvo i vinarstvo, 1954, 3, No 4, 246-253; Bulgarian

Abstract: The experience of the authors confirms the conclusions of S. V.  
Krasnokutskaya (Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1950, No 9, 16)  
concerning the possibility of producing dessert wines without addi-  
tion of alcohol by adding sugar to the fermenting wort. Addition of  
concentrate by increments is more desirable. Tables and graphs il-  
lustrate the dynamics of changes of various components of the wine  
during the making of natural dessert wines from the Gymza variety.

Card 1/1

BULGARIA / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries.

M-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58779  
Author : Dimitrov, Iv. Khr.; Dekov, Ilyudmil. Ign.  
Inst : Not given  
Title : Uni Blanc as a Valuable Variety for the Vinicultural  
Industry of Bulgaria  
Orig Pub : Lozarstvo i vinarstvo, 1956, 5, No 5, 267-370

Abstract : A detailed ampelographic description, an agrobiological  
and technological description of the variety brought  
into Bulgaria from France where it is known under the  
same name, is given. As a result of the study of the  
variety in the collection of the city of Pleven, it is  
recommended for many regions of Bulgaria as a valuable  
variety for table viticulture. It produces a good  
white wine. -- M. V. Motorina

Card 1/1

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17263

Author : Dokov, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : Increasing Quantities of the Bouquet-Forming Substances in the Cognac Distillates and Obtaining of Natural Cognacs

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Nauchno-izdat. in-t. lazarstvo i vinars'tvo-Pleven, 1957, 1, 269-282

Abstract : It has been established that H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> introduced into raw cognac before the distillation (7cc of 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/l of wine) doubles the quantity of aldehydes in the distillate (as compared to a control sample) and improves its taste. The thermal treatment (36 - 48 hours at <75°) of the cognac alcohol in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (with the dose

Card 1/2

H-108

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17263

indicated above) and of a mixture of sugar and amino-acids, accelerates the process of alcohol aging. Sugar containing aminoacids (asparagine acid, serine, glycine, alanine, histidine, norleucine, leucine and proline) used (15 gr sugar/one l alcohol) in the form of vacuum must. In heating the aminoacids combine with sugars forming furfural, oxymethylfurfural and melanoidines. These latter substances are responsible to the presence of bouquet in cognacs. With relative humidity of the surrounding air kept at a high level (90%), losses of alcohol during the thermal treatment are reduced to 0.5 vol %. -- G. Valuyko

Cari 2/2

FUGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Als Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17255

Author : Dekov, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : Manufacturing Technology of Non-Reinforced Desert Wines

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Nauchno-issled. in-t. lozorstvo i vinarstvo-  
Pleven, 1957, 1, 283-299

Abs:tract : In the manufacture of natural, non-reinforced desert wines, musts with 18 - 19% sugar content are allowed to ferment until their sugar content drops down to 1.5 - 2.0%. The wine is separated from yeast followed by periodic addition of the vacuum must in small portions (by 6 or 8% sugar based on the wine volume). In so doing it is essential that the coefficient of preservation ( $a\% + 6b\%$ , where  $a$  = sugar content in %,  $b$  = alcohol content)

Card 1/2

H -106

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17255

would not exceed 80. Yeast, adopted to the additions of sugar, triggers-off the fermentation. When alcohol content reaches a level of 14.5 - 17 vol % and sugar reaches 8 - 11% level the non-reinforced wine is considered ready. Such a wine is better in quality than the reinforced. It contains more aminoacids and 2.5 times as much of glycerine. --  
G. Valuyko

Card 2/2

D E K O V

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application . Fermentation Industry.

I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2892  
Author : Dekov, L., Benchev, Iv.  
Inst :  
Title : Amelioration of Brandy Distillates by Means of Oxidation-  
Reduction Processes.  
Orig Pub : Lozarstvo i vinarstvo, 1957, 6, No 1, 30-34

Abstract : Laboratory and production scale experiments were carried out on distillation of brandy alcohol from wine containing added H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (2.5 ml of 30% solution per 100 liters of wine). The experimentally produced alcohol was found to contain twice as much aldehydes as the controls. Degustation revealed an improvement in the quality of the alcohol treated with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, in comparison with the untreated alcohol. Experiments were also undertaken on treatment of the brandy distillates with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (25-50 ml of 30% solution per 100

Card 1/2

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Fermentation Industry.

I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2892

liters alcohol), with heat (for 3 days, in bottles, at 25.2-53.8°) and with oak-wood shavings. Degustation showed that treatment with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> improves the bouquet, heat treatment also produced a faint, pleasant bouquet but did improve the taste.

Card 2/2

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application - Fermentation Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, № 9, 1953, 30489  
Author : Dekov, L.I.  
Inst :  
Title : Possible Improvements in the Technology of Bulgarian  
White Table Wine Production.  
Orig Pub : Lozarstvo i Vinarstvo, 6, № 5, 25-30, 1957.

Abstract : Laboratory results with Kokorka type and commercial-  
scale results with Dinyat type white table wine on the  
addition of 5 vol % of pomace to the fermenting wine  
have shown that a marked improvement in the quality of  
the wine compared to a control fermented without the ad-  
dition of pomace can be achieved. In the experimental  
wines the fermentation was accelerated and the quantity  
of basic fragrant compounds (nitrogen-containing com-  
pounds, aldehydes, acetals, etc) is increased.

Card 1/2

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application - Fermentation Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 30489

The wine is racked three times: in December, with filtration; in March, with fining and filtration; and in May, with fining and filtration. Taste evaluations on the test specimens were considerably higher (8.2-8.24 points) than those on the control (6.07-6.33 points).

Card 2/2

/6

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application - Fermentation Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, № 9, 1958, 30475  
Author : Dekov, L.I.  
Inst :  
Title : The Production of Unfortified Dessert Wines in the  
Bulgarian Peoples Republic.  
Orig Pub : Gradina via si livada, 6, № 10, 51-55, 1957.  
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

✓ Thermal treatment of lignite alcohol. L. Delyov and D. Tsvakov (Inst. Viniculture, Plovdiv, Bulgaria). *Vedem.*, 1987, No. 1, 65-70. Several 4-l. samples of a cognac alc. were stored in 4-l. oak barrels for 15 days at an elevated but not constant temp., ranging from 39° to 76°. This thermal treatment increased the aging process of the cognac and greatly improved its organoleptic qualities. Chem. properties of the cognacs so treated (control values in parentheses) were as follows: alc. 73.1-73.3 (68%), extractive substances (3) (0 g./l.), and aldehydes 117-119 (39.6-41.8), org. esters 360-370 (743-768), org. acids 192-216 (14.0-14.0), higher alcs. 2767-3918 (1618-1110), and MeOH (9) (173-181) mg./l., resp. Increase in alc. content was due to a moisture evapn. through the oak wood; this was greatly decreased in another expt. by storing the barrels in a room at 70% relative humidity. If stored in glass bottles the same cognac showed decreased concns. of alc. and org. esters. The use of the thermal treatments of cognacs under industrial conditions is recommended.

E. Witznick

DULGARL./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Applications. Fermentation Industry.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 8, 1959, 29240.

Author : Dekov, L. and Benchev, I.

Inst : Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Title : Biochemical and Technological Evaluation of Vratsa  
Muscat Vines Grown in the Pleven Region.

Orig Pub: Nauchni Trudy M-vn Zemel i Gorite, Ser Rasteniyeudstvo,  
3, No 4, 43-48 (1958) in Bulgarian with English and  
(Russian summaries)

Abstract: Vratsa muscat (VM) gives excellent dry and dessert  
wines, both straight and in blends with Dinyat and  
Yuniblan wines. The dessert wines made from VM have  
been analyzed by paper chromatography and found to  
contain ten amino acids: cysteine, aspartic acid,

Card : 1/2

270

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry.

H

Abs Jour; Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29240.

glutaminic acid, serine [hydroxyalanine], glycine, alanine, tyrosine, arginine, isoleucine, and one peptide. Wines from Yuniblan, Kokorko, and Gyrmza grapes have been found to contain smaller amounts of amino acids. -- G. Valuyko.

Card : 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA  
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry.  
H  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62480

AUTHOR : Dekov, L; Benchev, I.; Balev, M.; Koyevski, N.; \*  
INSTITUTE : -  
TITLE : Improvement of Plum Whiskeys in the Troyanskiy Rayon (Bulgaria).  
ORIG. PUB. : Nauchni tr. M-vo zemed i goschite. Ser. raste- niyevudstvo, 1958, 3, No 5, 41-46

ABSTRACT : For the quality improvement of plum whiskeys, their supplementary redistillation was investigated with the addition (in different combinations) of: grape juice concentrate of 5 cm<sup>3</sup> per 1L, of 0.5 cm<sup>3</sup> of 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> per 1L, and also thermal treatment at 70° for approx. 4 days. A sample that was subjected to thermal treatment with the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and grape juice concentrate had the best bouquet qualities. Addition of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and copper shavings with the subsequent thermal

\*Dimov, G.

Carri: 1/2

H - 111

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZMZh., No 17, 1959, No. 62480

AUTHOR :  
INSTITUTE :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT

Can'd : treatment also improved the bouquet. Based on laboratory tests and on the experiments, two methods of improving qualities of plum whiskeys are recommended for the adoption by the industry: 1) additional distillation with the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, copper shavings, tanning substances derived from oak, with subsequent thermal treatment and 2) thermal treatment of whiskey with the addition of grape juice concentrate (without the redistillation. -- I. Skurkhin.

Card: 2/2

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83263

Author : Dekov, L., Benchev, I.

Inst : -

Title : The Improvement in Quality of Grape and Plum Vodka.

Orig Pub : Lozarstvo i vinarstvo, 1958, 7, No 2, 43-46.

Abstract : To improve the quality of grape and fruit vodka, their thermal treatment is suggested in the presence of 2 to 3 grams/liter (with a sugar content of 50%) of a grape or fruit concentrate with the introduction of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (14 milliliters of a 12% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution per 100 liters) as well as without it. The duration of the treatment at 55-60°C. is from 4-5 months, and at 65-70°C. up to 89 hours. A change in the amino acid composition by the thermal treatment has been noted. In the case when a grape concentrate has been introduced prior to treatment, the acids aspartic and glutamic, serine, glycine, alanine, histidine, leucine and

Card 1/2

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83263

proline were found, and when the introduction was done after treatment, alanine and proline were found as well as the newly formed -aminobutyric, tyrosine, valine and isoleucine. Upon treatment of plum and apple vodka, there were formed more cystine, lysine, arginine, -aminobutyric acid, tyrosine, valine. The data concerning the change in composition of volatile impurities (higher alcohols, aldehydes, acetals, ethers, volatile acids) are contradictory. The amount of furfurol is increased upon treatment.

Card 2/2

- 40 -

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17257

Author : Dokov, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : Derivation of the Desert Wines in NRB from the Gars,  
Levelyn and Furmint Grape Varieties

Orig Pub : Lozarstvo i vinarstvo, 1958, 7, No 4, 44-47

Abstract : The experimental Tokay wines obtained from the Gars,  
Levelyn and Furmint varieties were recognized as excellent  
wines by specialists at the International Conference in  
1957. The experiments continue. -- G. Valuyko

Card 1/1

DeKov, L.

Country	: RUSSIA	R-27
Category	: Chemical Technology, Fermentation Industry	
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51402	
Author	: DeKov, L. I.; Peshakov, G. Kh.	
Institute	: -	
Title	: Manufacture of Semi-Sweet Wines With the Employment of Alcohol-Resistant Types of Yeast Derived from Fermenting Raw Materials for Wine	
Orig Pub.	: Lozerstvo i vinarstvo, 1958, 7, No 5, 49-52	
Abstract	: From 15 varieties of the production yeast, 3 varieties resistant to high alcohol concentrations (up to 17 vol%) were separated. Experiments involving musts with artificially spiked sugar contents (added periodically or in one application) indicated, that the separated yeasts are comparable on the basis of their alcohol resistances with the well-known Spanish brand Rioja Tempranillo. The obtained wines are compatible. A conclusion is made,	
Card:	1/2	

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3

Country :  
Category : Chemical Technology.

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimika, No 14, 1959, No 51402

Author :  
Institute :  
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : therefore, of a possibility of obtaining semi-sweet wines by means of periodical addition  
Con'd of sugar into fermenting wines. -- I. Skurikhin

Card: 2/2

H-153

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3"

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and their Applications, Fermentation Industry  
ABS. JOUR. : RzhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 69421

AUTHOR : Delov, L. I.

TITLE : Technical Information of "Natural" Cognac with the Aid of a Continuous Cognac Distillation System  
ORIG. PUB. : IZdatstroj i vinarstvo, 1959, No. 6, Moscow

ABSTRACT : For the production of the so-called "natural" cognac, a laboratory unit, consisting of three parts, was investigated. In the first part, the distillation of raw material occurs as a result of the Hg<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> addition; in the second part - fractionation of cognac alcohol from wine; in the third part - the cognac alcohol is passed through a drum containing oak shavings followed by mixing with grape juice concentrate. The produced mixture is kept at 80° for the acceleration of interaction of sugars with amino acids, followed by seeling.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY :  
COUNTRY :  
COUNTRY :

AES. JOUR. : RZhChim., No 19, 1959, No. 6(413)

AUTHOR :  
INSTITUTE :  
TITLE :

CRD. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Capacity of the unit based on alcohol content of wine of 11 volume % and evaporator capacity of 200 cm<sup>3</sup> — 7% /hour. The obtained product contained 49 volume % alcohol, 17.5 mg/g sugars and others (in mg/100ml of 100% alcohol): 31% volatile acids, 25.7 aldehydes, 21% complex ethers, 8.86 acetals, 33.6 amine nitrogen. The product possessed soft harmonious taste and pleasant, delicate aroma. -- I. Skurikhin

Card: 7/2

H = 112

COUNTRY	:	Bulgaria	H-27
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88188	
AUTHOR	:	Dekov, L. I.	
INST.	:		
TITLE	:	Preparation of Ordinary Wormwood Wine (of the Vermouth Type) from Medicinal Herbs	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Lozarstvo i vinarstvo, 1959, 8, No 1, 40-43	
ABSTRACT	:	A listing of herbs for making high grade vermouth, including (in g per 500 liters white wine): Melilotus officinalis 150, yellow and white Achillea millefolium -- 50 of each, Salvia officinalis 50, Inula helenium 20, Simphytum officinale 20, Coriandrum sativum 30, Mentha piperita 8, Teucrium chamaedrys 8, Ocimum basilicum 10, Viscum album 10, Equisetum arvense 10, Melissa officinalis 70, blue and yellow Gentiana cruciata-lutea 50, yellow and red Hypericum perforatum -- 50 of each, Agrimonie eupatoria 30, Cichorium intulus 50, Rosa danascena 20. -- I. Skurikhin	

CARD:

244

DEKOV, L.I.; BENCHEV, I.B.

Biochemical and technological characteristics of the "Vrachanski misket" grape variety from the Plevna region. Biokhim. vin. no.6:88-94 '60.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vinogradarstva i vinodeliya  
(g. Plevna, Bolgariya).  
(Bulgaria--Wine and wine making) (MIRA 13:10)

DEXOV, V.

"Production Plan Fulfilled 3 Months and 22 Days Before the Deadline", p. 1.  
(TEKHNICHESKO DELO, Vol. 5, no. 111, Sept. 1953, Sofiya, Bulgaria).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954.

GESHEVA, N.; DEKOVA, L.

Dental malformations of traumatic origin as a cause of orthodontic deformations. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.5:83-91 '60.

l. Predstavena ot prof. B. Boianov, rukovoditel na Katedrata po ortopedichna stomatologija.

(ORTHODONTICS)

DAVIDOV, Sl., prof., d-r na med. nauki; DEKOVA, L.

Harmful habits as a cause of orthodontic deformations. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.5:101-108 '60.

1. Predstavena ot prof. d-r Sl. Davidov, rukovoditel na Katedrata po khirurgichna stomatologija.

(ORTHODONTICS)

BOYANOV, B.; DEKOVA, L.

Apparatus for reflex treatment of bad habits in children. Stomatologija  
40 no. 2: 65-68 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zav. B.Boyanov) Sofiy-  
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (ORTHODONTIA—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

DEKOWA SOKOLOWSKA, A.; BLAIM, A.; LISICKA, D.; STODULSKI, J.; URBANIKOWA, H.

A case of congenital flaccid bronchi in an infant. Pediat. Pol. 37  
no. 5:513-516 My '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med.  
T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska z Kliniki Chirurgii Dziecięcej AM w Warszawie  
Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Kossakowski i z Zakładu Radiologii Pedia-  
trycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. K. Rowinski.

(BRONCHI abnorm)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3**

DEKSBAKH, N. K.

"The Mollusc Corbicula Fluminalis Mull in the Valley of the Murgab River,"  
Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, 40, No. 1, 1943

Moscow State Univ. im M. V. Lomonosov

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3"**

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3

DEKSBAKH, N. K.

"Allo- and Autochthonic Remains of Subfossil Deposits of Continental Basins  
Viewed under the Aspect of the History of these Basins," Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR,  
47, No. 8, 1945

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3

DEKSBAKH, N. K.

PA 53T70

UNION/Medicine - Botany  
Medicine - Hydrography

Feb 1947

"Ecology of Middle- and Trans-Ural Klodea Canadensis Rich. and the Water Reservoirs It Inhabits," N. K. Deksbakh, 4 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol LV, No 4

Analyzes occurrence and ecological significance of Klodea in area under discussion. Klodea indicates high calcium content of water, and is important because of its relation to fish industry in waters where found. Submitted by V. N. Sukachev, 17 Aug 1946.

53T70

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000309930004-3"

DEKSBAAH, N.K.

Central Ural amphipods and the water chestnut as desirable objects of acclimatization in waters within the area of some state shelterbelts.  
Trudy probl.i tem.sov.no.1:68-71 '51. (MIRA 9:7)  
(Amphipoda) (Waterchestnut)

DEKASAKH, N. K.

Canadian water thyme in water bodies of the Central Ural and Trans-Ural regions.  
Trudy Mikrobiol. Obshch. 3, 1951.

1. DEKSBAKH, N. K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Crustacea - Ural Mountain Region

7. Gammarid (*Gammarus lacustris*) in waters of the Central Ural and Trans-Ural regions; distribution, ecology and utilization. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va, 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

~~DEYSBAKH, N.K.~~; SHCHUPAKOV, I.G.

Ligulidae of fishes in bodies of water of the central Urals  
and the trans-Ural region. Zool. zhur. 33 no.3:544-548 My-Je  
'54. (MLRA 7:7)

(Parasites--Fishes) (Ural Mountain region--Tapeworms)  
(Tapeworms--Ural Mountain region)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Enemies of fish in ponds of the Sverdlovsk Province. Zool. zhur. 33  
no. 5:1111-1115 S-0 '54.  
(MLRA 7:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Ural'skoye otdele-  
niye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po organiza-  
tsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.

(Sverdlovsk Province--Fishes--Diseases and pests)  
(Fishes--Diseases and pests--Sverdlovsk Province)

REF ID: A615

USSR/Cultivated Plants.- Introduction and Acclimatization

M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1452

Author : N.K. Deksbakh

Inst : Not Given

Title : The 60th Anniversary of the Acclimatization of the Canadian  
Water Thyme in the Middle-Ural and in Trans-Ural.

Orig Pub : Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, 1956, 142, 77-82

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Abscesslike formations on the shells of the mollusk *Anodonta anatina* L. [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 36 no.5:787-788 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Shartash, Lake--Mussels) (Shells)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Mechanical work of the mouth parts in larvae of *Hydrous piceus* L.  
[with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 36 no.10:1573-1574 O '57.

(MIRA 10:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Water beetles) (Larvae--Insects)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Some problems of studying the reservoirs of Turkmenistan in connection with their comprehensive utilization, particularly for fisheries. Trudy Murg.gidrobiol.sta. no.4:138-145 '58.

(Turkmenistan--Reservoirs) (Turkmenistan--Fisheries) (MIRA 15:8)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Materials on the biogeographic analysis of the fauna of the  
Murgab Basin. Trudy Murg.gidrobiol.sta. no.4:231-232 '58.  
(Murgab Valley--Fresh-water fauna) (MIRA 15:8)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Principal factors regulating the distribution of muskrats in the  
U.S.S.R. Trudy Ural. otd. NOIP no.2:61-67 '59.

(Muskrats) (MIRA 14:11)

DEKSBAKH, N. K.

Materials on the biomass dynamics of diving beetles (*Hydroporus* sp.)  
in the saline Lake Gor'koye, Shchuch'ye District, Kurgansk Province.  
Trudy Ural. otd. MOIP no.2:147-149 '59.

(Gor'koye, Lake (Shchuch'ye District)---Water beetles)  
(MIRA 14:11)

DEKSBAKH, N.K., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Lake "Tal'kov Kamen'" as a natural monument and evidence of human activities. Okhr. prir. na Urale no.1:149-155 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Tal'kov Kamen', Lake)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

B.V. Perfil'ev's microzonal theory of silt formation and its significance and applicability in hydrobiology. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:56-60 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii, entomologii i fitopatologii Sverdlovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.  
(SILT) (HYDROBIOLOGY)

DEKSBAAH, N.K.

Mass death of animals in mineralized and self-precipitating lakes  
of Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. Zool.Zhur. 39 no.7:  
1088-1090 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Sverdlovsk Agricultural Institute.  
(Karachi region--Mineral water biology)  
(Termakul' region--Mineral water biology)

DEKSHAKH, N.K.

Mineralogical and petrographic composition of larval and  
pupal cases of caddis flies (Insects, Trichoptera) and  
their radioactivity. Zool. zhur. 39 no. 10:1574-1576  
0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Sverdlovsk Agricultural Institute.  
(Ural Mountains--Caddis flies)  
(Larvae--Insects) (Animals, Habitations of)

DEKSENIK, N.K.

Effect of water level variations during the current century on  
aquatic organisms in the bodies of water of West Siberian health  
resorts; Lake Gor'koye in Shchuch'ye District, Kurgan Province.  
Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 11:162-170 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Sverdlovsk.  
(Gor'koye, Lake (Kurgan Province)--Hydrobiology)

DEKSBAKH, N.K., doktor biolog. nauk; MEL'CHAKOV, L.F.

Conservation of nature in the health resorts of Sverdlovsk Province  
based on the resort Kury. Okhr. prir. na Urale no.2:59-66 '61.  
(MERA 17:7)

DEKBARK, N.K., doktor biolog. nauk

Conservation of natural resources and small reservoirs near  
large cities and industrial centers of Sverdlovsk province.  
Okhr. priro. na Urale no.2161-162 '71.

(MIRA 17.7)

BALABANOVA, Z.M., kand. biolog. nauk; DEKSBAKH, N.K., doktor biolog. nauk;  
KATAYEVA, G.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Vladimir Vasil'evich Epshtein (1902-1960). Okhr. prir. na Urale  
no.2:163-166 '61. (MIFA 17:7)

DIEKSBAKH, N.M., prof.

Tal'kov Kamen'. Priroda 50 no.1:108 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut,  
(Tal'kov Kamen' Lake (Syserti))

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Artemia salina (L.) var. milhausenii (Fischer) in the lake of  
the Karachi Mud-Bath Health Resort, Western Siberia. Nauch.  
dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:9-11 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii, entomologii i fitopatologii  
Sverdlovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.  
(KARACHI, LAKE—BRANCHIOPODA)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

First interuniversity scientific conference on the use of sapropels  
in agriculture. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:201-202  
'62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(SAPROPELS)

DEKSBAKH, N.K., prof., doktor biolog.nauk

Lake Glukhoye. Okhr.prir.na Urale no.3:137-142 '62.  
(MIRA 16:6)  
(Glukhoye, Lake (Sverdlovsk Province))

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Effect of pollution from factories on vegetation and the  
utilization of vegetation in fighting the aftereffects of  
pollution. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; bicl.nauki no.2:203 '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)  
(INDUSTRIAL WASTES)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.; SOKOLOVA, G.A.

Biology of *Hydra oligactis* (Pall.). Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol.  
nauki no.3:11-12 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii Sverdlovskogo  
sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.  
(Hydrozoa)

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Official abstract formation on the shield of Arzobispa Anatolija I.  
Gidrometeorologicheskij zhurnal. 1 no. 1:67 '65. (MIRA 38:5)

I. Sverdlovskiy sovetskogo zemledelcheskogo institut.

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

In memory of Nikolai Vasil'evich Voronkov, 1880-1920.

Gidrobiol.zhur. 1 no.5:66-67 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

IVASIK, V. & DEKSBANDI, M.K.

Review and bibliography. Gidrobiol zhur. 1 no.5:63-69  
'65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 11924-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ETC(F)/ENG(m)/t/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) LJE(c)  
ACC NR: AT5028694 RDW/JD/AT SOURCE CODE: UR/2910/64/004/004/0509/0518 ??

AUTHOR: Deksnis, A. P. (Deksnys, A.); Tolutis, V. B.; Shimulite, Ye. A.  
(Simulyte, E.)

ORG: Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR (Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR)

TITLE: Photoelectric properties of a film cadmium telluride pn junction

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik, v. 4, no. 4, 1964,  
509-518

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium telluride, photosensitivity, photoelectric property, space charge, relaxation process, photo emf, pn junction, thin film circuit, minority carrier

ABSTRACT: The lux ampere, lux volt, and load characteristics as well as the spectral photosensitivity and relaxation processes were studied. It was found that the state of the interface--in this case the interface between CdTe(n) and CdTe(p)--and the degree of compensation of energy levels in the CdTe film considerably affect the photoelectric phenomena in a CdTe film junction just as in a CdTe(n)-metal contact. It is shown that a prime role in these phenomena is played by processes of generation and recombination of carriers in the space charge region.

Cord 1/2

L 11924-66

ACC NR: AT5028694

The mean lifetime of minority carriers  $\tau_0$  is approximately equal to  $5 \cdot 10^{-10}$  sec, the mean diffusion length  $L_0$  to  $6.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$  cm, and the maximum height of the potential barrier does not exceed 0.65 V. The relaxation processes of the photo emf in the film junction are determined by the capacitance and differential resistance of the barrier layer and also by the resistance of the external circuit. Comparison of the characteristics of the film junction with the characteristics of a single crystal photocell reported in the literature shows that the film junctions have greater ballast resistances and poorer photoelectric characteristics in other reports than single crystal junctions, and as a result their efficiency is only one-third that of single crystal cells. Illumination of a film junction with sunlight having an energy flux of 50 mW  $\text{cm}^{-2}$  produced a no-load photo emf of 600 mV, a short circuit current of  $2.1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ , and an efficiency of 2.5%. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, 21 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Jan64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

PC  
Card 2/2

L 11926-66	EWT(1)/EWT(n)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/EMP(t)/EMP(b)	IJP(c)	RDW/JD/AT
ACC NR: AT5028695	SOURCE CODE: UR/3910/64/004/004/0519/0527		
AUTHOR: Deksnis, A. P. (Deksnys, A.); Tolutis, V. B.; Shimulite, Ya. A. (Simulyte, E.)			
ORG: Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR (Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR)			
TITLE: Photoelectric properties of contacts between thin cadmium telluride films and metals			
SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 519-527			
TOPIC TAGS: cadmium telluride, photosensitivity, gold, silver, copper, bismuth, nickel, antimony, photovoltaic property, space charge, photo emf, relaxation process, thin film			
ABSTRACT: Photoelectric properties of contact of a thin CdTe (n) film with Au, Ag, Cu, Bi, Sb, and Ni were studied. The lux ampere, lux volt, and load characteristics as well as the spectral photosensitivity and relaxation processes were investigated. The characteristics of photoelectric phenomena in such contacts were found to be determined by the state of the CdTe(n)-metal interface. The height of the potential bar-			
Card 1/2			

L 11926-66

ACC NR: AT5028695

rier in such a contact does not exceed 0.45 V. Large reverse dark currents in the contact may be explained by (1) the presence of high conductivity portions in the space charge region (due to structural defects of the layer) and an irregular distribution of the impurities, and (2) the generation of charge carriers by deep energy levels of foreign impurities in the space charge region. It was established that the relaxation processes of the photo emf in the contact are determined by the capacitance and differential resistance of the barrier layer and by the resistance of the external circuit. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 21 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Jan64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

BC  
Cord 2/2

DEKSBAKH, N.K.

Distribution of *Elodea canadensis* Rich. et Michx. in the  
Urals and in Western Siberia and its economic signigicance.  
Trudy Inst. biol. AN UFAV SSSR 42:107-112 '65.

(MIRA 19:2)

L 44025-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AT6023222

SOURCE CODE: UR/2910/65/005/003/0377/0386

AUTHOR: Deksnis, A. P. -- Dekanyt, A.; Paukshto, Yu. A. -- Paukste, J.; Tolutis,  
V. B. -- Tolutis, V.53  
BtORG: Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR (Institut  
fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR)

TITLE: Characteristics of thin layers of the In-Te system in the region from 60 to 50% Te

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik. v. 5, no. 3. 1965, 377-386

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, tellurium compound, semiconducting film, magnetic thin  
film, PHASE DIAGRAMABSTRACT: The phase diagram of thin layers of the In-Te system obtained by applying a  
stoichiometric compound  $In_2Te_3$  by instantaneous vaporization on glass backings, which  
had a temperature gradient from 450 to 670K during spraying, was investigated. It was  
established that the phase diagram of such layers in the direction of the temperature gradient  
can characterize both a continuous cross section of the constitution diagram of the In-Te  
system in the region from 60 to 50% Te, and that there are three compounds and two transi-  
tion regions in this phase cross section: the compound  $In_2Te_3$  with an activation energy at

Card 1/2

L 44025-66

ACC NR: AT6023222

290K of 1.10 eV, the compound InTe with a metallic absorption character, and an unknown phase with an activation energy of 1.52 eV. The transition between the unknown phase and the phase  $In_2Te_3$  consists of large phase inclusions of an unknown phase in the  $In_2Te_3$  phase. It was also established that the thin layer of the compound  $In_2Te_3$  is in an unordered state and that the degree of the structural defects of the thin layers of the compound  $In_2Te_3$  rapidly increases with a drop of temperature of the backing when spraying the layer. It is pointed out that the value of the activation energy obtained in this investigation for the compound  $In_2Te_3$  ( $\Delta E = 1.10$  eV) is close to the values obtained from electrical and optical investigations. The results of the investigation permit the assertion that the unknown phase really exists as an independent compound. It is difficult to say whether the unknown phase can be identified with the compound  $In_2Te_3$  at present since there is no information about this compound in the literature except for one reference, and other researchers completely ignore the existence of this compound. The answer to this problem can be obtained only by a detailed x-ray structural analysis of this phase. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 blg